Gl. Buehler. Esq.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday JUNE 29th 1842. Vol. 4—No. 37.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. *B.* A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN, PENN'A.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEPERANCE HOUSE, at the above named pla on the 1st day of April ext, and respectfly solicits the patronage of the friends Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors east of the Bank, and was built expressly, for a Hotel. It will be handsomely furnished, and every pains taken to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care o temperate and trusty hostlers. A hydran of pure water flows in the yard.

A READING ROOM will be connected with the establishmeat.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

Lewistown March 2, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successfu operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,)	$6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c.	8 00
Greek and Latin Languages,	10 00
The different branches of mathematics	8 00

No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown March 15, 1842

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.

do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.

from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.

3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.

Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 to one bill $4 25.

Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.

Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.

Chips 12½ cnts per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 182.

$50 Reward.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given by the corporation of the borough of Lewistown, for the apprehention and conviction of the person or persons who have been guilty of burglary in the said borough within the last month, or who shall hereafter commit burglary within said borough.

By order of the Town Council.

GEO, MILLER,
Chief Burgess.

May 24, 1842.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues o this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, tha they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet bee used in America. *If* every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting diseas in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian *Pills*.—These valu ble pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supersced the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until thay have tried th Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., *Rochester*, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

••••For sale at the store of F. McClure *Lewistown*, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whoopin Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug At first you complain of having a Col.. which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is al; so experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attenti must be addressed POST PAID.

Hail Columbia.

Hail Columbia! happy land!
Hail ye heroes! heaven born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war is gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valor won,
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies,
Firm united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more;
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize,
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.
Firm, united, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let Washington's great name,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to freedom dear,
Now listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, and godlike power,
He govern d in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guides, with ease,
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm, united, &c.

Behold the chief, who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands—
The rock on which the storm will beat,
The rock on which the storm will beat,
But arm'd in virtue firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on Heaven and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And gloom obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.
Firm, united, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Battle of Lake Erie.

The following letter from a correspondent at New York will probably be interesting to many readers, as it involves a subject which has provoked much controversy among officers of the navy immediately concerned, and also among their respective professional friends and partisans. The press also has participated in the controversy, in which the defenders of Elliott have offered facts and argument, while his assailants have confined themselves to fabrications and vituperation. —The controversy between Com. Elliott & the late Com. Perry began several years after the battle of Lake Erie, and after the decease of the latter, was continued between Com. Elliott and the pressnt Capt Perry, brother of the late Commodore. This warfare has never ceased entirely, and has thus far resulted in prosecutions, by Mr. Cooper, against several newspapers for libel, to enable our readers to understand the case we will give a brief history of the events which it involves, from the battle of Lake Erie to the present day.

In this battle, Perry and Elliott, both masters commandant, was first and second in command; the whole force on the Lakes being under the general command of Command of Com. Chauncey, whose immediate command was on Lake Ontario. In the official account of the battle, Capt Perry mentioned Capt Elliott in high terms, ascribing the victory in no small degree, to his efficient services with a part of the squadron. But the officers of Elliott's ship, dissatisfied with this account, for not rendering him justice, sent another to the Navy Department, signed by themselves individually. At this time a dispute arose between the officers of Perry's ship and the other officers of the squadron, about *prize money*; some of the latter contending that as Perry's flag had been struck, and his ship surrendered to the enemy, its officers were not entitled to any of the prize money for the capture of the British fleet, but that the other officers were entitled to it for the re-capturing of Perry's ship. Though both of the Captains endeavored to silence this dispute, saying the victory gave glory enough for all, their efforts were fruitless, and two parties were soon formed about the battle of Lake Erie, the one ascribing the victory to Perry the other to Elliott. The latter thus finding himself impeached by Perry's party, demanded of the Navy Department a court inquiry. But the Secretary of the Navy, understanding the case thoroughly, refused a court of inquiry, because it would imply that Elliotts conduct required explanation, and proposed, as a substitute, a complimentary report to Congress. Accordingly he sent a short report to both houses, congratulating the nation upon the victory, praising all the officers, and Elliott especially. Upon this report, Mr. Crawford, member of the House from Pennsylvania, of which State Elliott was a native and has alway been a citizen, introduced a joint resolution, that while praise was due to Capt. Perry, his officers & men, for the glorious victory, "*particular*" *praise* was due to Elliott for his "*decisive share*" in it, and that gold medals should be presented to the first and second in command, and silver medals to all the other officers. This resolution was adopted, and the medals were distributed; and we believe the case is the first on record in the naval annals, at least of the United States or England, in which the first and second in command were placed on equal terms in the distributions of honors.

In 1815, Elliott exhibited to the Navy Department a British account of the battle, in which he was described as running away from one of the British ships, and demanded a court of inquiry; and the Secretary replied that although this was refused, and a complimentary report and resolution substituted when arsailed at home, yet he should have a court of inquiry when assailed a broad; and his case was referred to the court then sitting in New York. Here two of Perry's officer's and five or six of Elliott's and some of the other ships, were examined as witnesses; and according to the published report of the testimony, the two first disagreed with each other, and with all the rest The court declared that Elliott was entitled to the highest praise for courage and skill in the battle, and that instead of running away from a British ship, that ship ran away from him; and it added some severe strictures upon the discrepancies in the testimony. Before this the Legislature of Pennsylvania had presented to him a gold meda', and one of the other States, South Carolina, if we remember correctly, a sword.

From this time, the alienation between Perry and Elliott, already great, continued to increas, till 1818, when Elliott chalenged his adversary. Perry refused the challenge saying that he should, by another process, establish Elliott's unworthiness. This process was some action by the Legislature of Rhode Island. Mr. Hazard, formerly a member of the Hartford Convention, a relative of Perry, introduced a resolution into the Assembly of that State, to collect historical records in honor of Perry, one of its natives; and Mr. Hazard and Mr. Gibbs were appointed a committee for the purpose. Mr. Hazard wrote the affidavits of several of Perry's officers, then assembled at Newport during the session, all of which impeached Elliott. But no report was made to the Legislature, Mr. Gibbs declining, as we have been told, to impeach one officer to honor another. Just after the unsuccessful termination of this project, Perry received a renewal of Elliott's challenge, and declined it, because he intended to bring Elliott to a Court Martial. Elliott after waiting in vain for a summon from the department, wrote to the Secretary for information about the charges, who replied that none had been filed. Elliott then sent a third challange, and was told by Perry, still declining it, that they had been transmitted at a certain date, Elliott again applied to the department, was told that the charges, arriving in the Secretary's absence, had been sent to the President, who would not entertain them. He then went to Norfolk in pursuit of Perry, and found that he had put to sea, on the cruise to South America, in which he died.

All these statements, and the documentary evidence on which they are founded, are contained in the 'Life of Elliott,' a work published in this city in 1835, and for sale we believe, by Cowperthwait, of High street. this work contains a history of Elliott, from his entrance into the Navy in 1801, to his departure to France in the Constitution Frigate in 1835.

In 1840, Mr. Cooper publisned his naval History, in which he gives an account of the battle of Lake Erie, much less minute than that it the "Life of Elliott," from which he obtained his material for it, but still favorable to that much persecuted officer. Several presses assailed this book and himself with the same misstatement and vituperation which had previously characterized their notices of the "Life of Elliott" and its author; for singular as the statement may seem, these presses can never notice a public act, or public servant, without descending to slander of the person or persons, who make such act or servant a subject of animadversion why he should be abused personally for writing a history, or why his history, open to fair comment, should be misrepresented in a tone indicating personal animosity, instituted suits for libel against several of these presses, and the New York Commercial Advertiser among the rest; and the trial of this suit before the referees, the letter below gives an account.

We may here add that in a communication to the New York *Evening* Post, Mr. Cooper promised to review the life of Perry by Capt Slidell McKenzie.—Capt McKenzie had said, among other things, that Mr. Cooper got his materials for the account of the battle of Lake Erie, from the Life of Elliott, which Mr. Cooper denied. We do not comprehend the justice of this denial, for we cannot imagine where else he could have got them. Every document relating to the battle, written or printed, which were in possession of Elliott when his life was written, were examined by its author and inserted in the work, and this work was examined by Mr. Cooper while he was writing his Naval History; and if he will publish his argument before the referees about the battle of Lake Erie, the reader on comparison, will probably find its leading points in the "Life of Elliott."

Capt. McKenzie, in his "Life of Perry," says that the "Life of Elliott," was written "under the auspices" of that officer, and says it in a tone that might indicate a design to impeach the authenticity, or the motives of the author. If this were his meaning, or if he intended ro imply that it was written under any other auspices of Elliott than those of the present Captain Perry over his own book, the furnishing of documentary testimony in print and manuscript, we are authorized to pronounce the assertion entirely gratuitous, entirely groundless. We will add that Capt. McKenzie has inserted in his life of Perry, the affidavit's of Perry's officers against Elliott, but has omitted the testimony on Elliott's side; a proceeding not fituing to inspire entire confidence in the authenticity of his book, among those who seek truth, and do not participate in the buarre's of our naval officers. Capt. McKenzie is an agreeable writer, and is favorably known by an interesting work, his "Year in Spain." But whatever he has written on the battle of Lake Erie, whether in the Life of *Perry*, or in a little sketch of naval events written a few years before, he has displayed the mere partisan, intent on showing one side only. We regret this, because it must affect injuriously his character for justice among all who place a high value upon that virtue.

Mr. Cooper is entitled to the gratitude of the community for instituting these suits against various partisan newspapers; for the practice of personal slander, under pretence of literary criticism, to any extent reprehensible, has been carried to an extent pernicious to public morals and disgraceful to the country. If newspapers, under pretence of reviewing a book, are allowed to abuse the author without measure, and upon grounds not at all connected with his works, personal rights are without protection, and constitutions and laws are of no use. The mischief should be corrected, and we are glad to find any one with moral courage enough to take the first step.—*Philadelphia United States.*

NEW YORK, May 22d, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—Quite a novel and interesting trial occurred here last week, and as you may like to hear something about it, I send you a short account of it. It was a suit for libel, brought by Mr. Cooper, the celebrated novelist, against Col. Stone, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser. The libel complained is to be found in a succession of articles in that newspaper, purporting to be a review of the Naval History of the United States, written by Mr. Cooper, in which review the account of the battle of Lake Erie is particularly commented upon, in terms of great harshness and severity towards the author and his motives. The discussion has occupied the afternoons of the last week, and was held before three highly intelligent gentlemen of the bar, and was attended by an audience composed of some of the first people of the city, who were attracted by the interest the subject itself naturally created, added to the circumstance that the historian was to argue and discuss the cause himself. The gist of the review was that Mr. Cooper had spoken favorably of Captain Elliott's agency in the battle of Lake Erie, it was his duty as a historian to have freely commented upon his conduct as unworthy of a brave and gallant officer.—It therefore became necessary for Mr. Cooper to substantiate the correctness of the account which he had given of that memorable event, and then to display to the account which he had given of that memorable event, and then to display to the referees the *milice prepense* of the review. The side of Col. Stone was managed by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bidwell with great skill and ingenuity, who certainly left in my mind a very unfavorable impression of the conduct of Captain Elliott, and it seemed to me that it would be immposible to Mr. Cooper to vindicate his history from the criticism it appeared justly liable to. But the tables were destined to be turned. The author had took hold and entered into the subject with a force and vigor which evinced his complete and thorough knowledge of the whole merits of the case, and betokened a conscientious conviction of the justice of his side. He said that he has approached that part of the history with great caution, for he beheld the difficulties and embarrasments with which it was surrounded. He alluded to the bitter controversies and the severe and unfortunate criminations and recriminations which have arisen in regard to the conduct of Capt. Elliott.

It became his duty as a historian writing for posterity, to examine for himself, and when he had drawn his conclusions to put down what his conscience told him was right. He thereupon explained at length the principles upon which he had made up his mind, and for this purpose he introduced various diagrams of the battle, and the position of the ships at different periods of it. He analyzed, critically, the voluminious testimony, affidavits and letters bearing upon the subject, for and against the conduct of Capt. Elliott.—This he did in the most masterly and lucid manner, and he displayed a skili and ability which I am satisfied no lawyer however great his eminence or practice could, have excelled. On Thursday he commenced summing up, and on Friday he concluded in a continued speech of six hours, replete with energy, sound and convincing argument, frequently lighted up with brilliant touches of eloquence, and delivered throughout with a copious flow of elegant diction. It was an interesting occasion. Our contemplations were lifted above the petty trifles of the day, and dwelt with pleasure upon the glorious remiscences of the past.

I am rejoiced that this opportunity has been offered to others, like myself, who are distrustful of the correctness of this account of the battle of Lake Erie, to be set right upon the subject; for if there ever was a triumphant and conclusive vindication of any thing, there was on this occasion. I have found that my judgement had been warped by strong prejudices against Capt. Elliott. It is a circumstance which naturally fills me with mourful reflections at the condition of a large portion of the public press—that press to which we have been accustomed to look as the shield of truth and virtue. Whither is its corruption now leading it? If a motive exists for an assault upon reputation, does it hesitate to inflame the public mind with prejudice and bigotry? Is it not in a fair way of causing its own destruction? and when once destroyed, where is the honest inquirer to look for justice and truth? From various causes, Mr. Cooper has fallen under the ban of its displeasure, and when that delightful work of his appeared, the History of the American Navy, it was a signal for a general assault. They availed themselves gladly of the unpopularity of Capt. Elliott, and the great reputation of Com. Perry, and on every side he was assailed with the foulest imputations. He did not choose to have his opinions manufactured for him, but determined to brave their intimidations and pursue the path of rectitude.

From the N. O. Picayune.

Sketches of Mexico.

POPOCATEPETL.

Passing St. Iago de Salisintla, on the road from Puebla to Mexico, the traveller's eye ie arrested by a wild and picturesque view of Popocatepetl, one of the huge volcanic piles of the country. A great deal of storied incident is told of this mountain. It stands within four leagues south of the road, yet seeming scarcely more than half a mile distant from the passing diligence. And ever burning fire lies smouldering in its heart, while its sky clapped summit gleams in the sunlight with perpetual snow and ice; thick vegetation clothes its sides high up to where majestic desolation is vaguely discernable to the eye, and then above appears the gorgeous glistening of the ice-peaks, as they pierce the blue sky like flashing blades and sheets of steel.

Upon leaving Puebla, the road lies through an extensive valley, being quite level for several leagues. Starting at 5 o'clock, A. M. a time usual with the diligence, the sun is beheld ascending, and golden arrows and floods of light are seen kindling the rocky heights and piercing the dark mountain gorges below. The route is through a most romantic region, winding among all the delights of the picturesque, between piles of mountain rock, the sides of which glow beautifully in the dawn with dense green from ancient forests, beneath whose branches, and in the caves and fastnesses of the rock, yet rove the savage tenants of the wild. The roar of untamed beasts often comes with a chill sense of terror to the traveller's ear, and particularly from the sides of Popocatepetl are sounds of hungry fury said to come, when beasts of prey are howling to the rocks and trees, and to the starry canopy of night, for aught dead or alive to rend for food.

During the previous day's travel, this range of mountains grows slowly upon the travellers view as he approaches, and the usual novelty of such regions is experienced as if the huge peaks in sight are never to be reached, and when reached never to be left. Passing Popocatepetl, and intent in listening to the legends of the neighborhood with which the new traveller seldom fails to be regaled, the mountain of hidden fire seems hurrying after the diligence, like a gigantic

gnome following in anger the curious pigmy intruders upon its solitude. In the warm valley, too, it seems so strange to look up at perpetual winter upon the mountain tops.

Diego Ordaz, an officer under Cortez, attempted an exploration of the crater and summit of Popocatepell, but was prevented by a furious eruption taking place just at the time of his effort. The heighth of the mountain is seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty four feet, as given by Humboldt, the best authority known to such relation.

From Zacualpum Amilpas to Ozumba, and thence the following morning upward to the highest point of habitation (then a chalet called Vaquerin,) went a pair of travellers who accomplished the ascent. They reached the desolate and cheerless prospect where vegetation terminates, and here, they report beds of deep purple sand, beautifully inlaid with porphyry, form the curious and striking feature of the scene. At this point during night, (and it was in April when the ascent we speak of was made,) Fahrenheits thermometer stood at fifty degress. Not far above this, at a perpendicular pile of red rock some hundred feet in elevation, the Indian guides turned back terror stricken; and left the adventurous travellers to pursue their way as they could or would, over the frightful crags and through the clouds above.

After braving further toil, danger and great difficulty, the region of snow was reached, and, in spite of intense suffering, the companions at length gained and stood upon the giddy topmost pinnacle of the mountain cone. The crater forms a frightful abyss of three miles in circumference, and a depth of not less than a thousand feet. A huge chasm is rent in the eastren side, which was one result of the last eruption. Ghastly precipices form the inside wall of the crater, and from various fissures, clefts and frightful orifices below, hot vapors arise, giving an appalling evidence of the slumbering combustion beneath.

There was an Indian legend, now almost forgotten by the few to whom it became known in Spanish, about Pico del Frayle, a towering and extraordinary heap of red rock upon the southwestern slope of the cone. An Indian of San Mateo—as it is now called—left his village at the base of the mountain, saying that he had been visited by the dream of God who told him that Teotl lived upon the red rock of Popocatepetl, and if he would ascend and climb its side, the unknown God (Teotl) would make him wise. Impartial writers upon the early condition of Mexico recognise a singular affinity between aboriginal superstitions of the Montezuma time and ceremonials of Catholicism established under Spanish domination.*

This Indian had from infancy been devoted by his parents to Teotl, and through youth till middle manhood maintained full purity of life, as the sacred laws demanded. He now blessed and bade farewell to his village and his people, and set off up the mountain side to visit his God. He was away many days when a young priestess, devoted for life to celibacy and the service of Teotl, was visited by the Dream of God, and commanded to climb Pico del Frayle. She started full of faith and devotion for the sacred task appointed to her, and left the village amid a general excitement of religious fervor. None could attend her as such she said, was the solemn compact she accepted in her dream.

She was gone many days, and Montezuma's children gazed wistfully, from night till morn, and from dawn till darkness, upon the mountain. No sign came down from the bloeome precipice, and the days slid into months the months were merged in years, yet nothing other was known of the man and maiden called rhyd unknown God. So new ceremonials were designed, and celebrations appointed, in honor of the two chosen ones of Teotl, dwelling with him upon the inaccessable crimson rock.

But after this period the pious Indians, from various and increasing indications, grew into solemn belief of a phantom hunter tenanting the wilds above. None ever dreamed of connecting this with the disappearance of the priest and priestess, nor until the latest day of the Montezuma hierarchy did ever such conception enter into existence with one of the faithful.

Then a great flight of fire took place from the crater, and in the night came down the two chosen celibates of Teotl to the village, attended by a young group of cherubim, whom the priests and people thereafter worshipped as angel ministers of the sacred unknown.

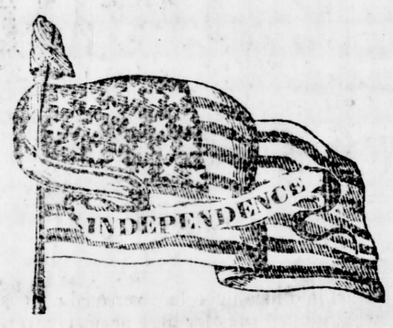
How far modern intelligence may interweave reality with the Indian legend, or set the whole aside as fiction, is of little import; but we find curious interest in examining and detecting aboriginal romance among the simple Indians of Popocateped.

Even the monk found no vocation excite surprise; the existence of regular orders of celibates of both sexes, whose lives were devoted to the service of certain among their gods, seems indisputable.—*Latrobe.*

Imprisonment for Debt.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, which passed the House of Representatives a week ago, is still sleeping in the pocket of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. We are sorry to see this. The present crisis calls loud for relief to the unfortunate poor, and the improvements and lights of the age we live in, demand the abolition of such a barbarous law. We sincerely trust that the matter will be brought speedily before the Senate, and that it will pass. Every friend of Democracy, of equal rights and equal justice, should vote for that bill. It secures the creditor as firmly as the present law does, and there can be no well grounded objection. The poor debtor has an equal right to the free sun and air of heaven with the rich bankrupt.—*State C. Gazette.*

DECLARATION
OF



IN CONGRESS July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of their ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the form to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbadden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has desolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will all alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and acknowledge by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond the seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, and sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settled here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the recitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are and of a right ought to be free and independent states—That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is; and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace contract alliances establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance onthe protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed—JOHN HANCOCK, and other members of the Convention.

GOLD.

It appears that the production of gold in our Southern States has very materially increased since last year, and is apparently still on the increase.

Soon after the great expansion of paper currency toward the close of the reign of the Bank of the United States, the production of gold began to fall off, and continued to do so perhaps to the year 1841. The tide has now turned.

This fully confirms what had been before assetred, that with gold as with every thing else, the quantity supplied will be greater or less according to the demand or value: that the average value of gold, like most other commodities, is regulated by the amount of labour required for production; but the temporary value is regulated by the abundance in market compared with the demand for use or consumption. Whenever currency is scarce, its value will rise: when it becomes plenty it will fall. When it falls, the production of the metals will diminish: when it rises, the production will increase.

Under the inflated system, the nominal price of a days labor became so high that to dig gold would produce less than to work at something else &buy it: now a day's labour digging gold will produce more than at other employments.—*Penn'n.*

Industry and Integrity.—There is nothing possible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision, houseless, shoeless and breadless--compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man of to-day, by the power of his good right arm and the potent influence of his pure principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty and what the world calls disgrace stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward and exulted in high and great exertion in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamties. Let this young man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—what matters it if this courses not his veins—he is a free born American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright—he knows and his country knows that the little finger of an honest and upright young man is worth more than the whole of an effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are the men who make the country—who bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unfailing spirit it possesses or desires--who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, as it is already the freest land beneath the circle of the sun.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1842.

Military Convention.

A convention of delegates from the different companies of Artillerists Troops and Infantry composing the counties of Centre, Mifflin and Juniata, will he held at Potters Bank Centre County, on SATURDAY July 2nd 1842, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the approaching fall Encampment.

Major General.

By reference to the advertisement of *Brigade Inspector* Thornburg published in another column it will be seen that the Staff Officers of the first and second Brigade are authorised to meet at the public house of Col. Jacob Lotz in Brown township on Monday next, July the 4th for the purpose of electing a *Major General* of the 10th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

☞ It is said that Dr. Leet the faithful and talented Representatives from Susquehanna county has published a letter in the Montrose Volunteer, in which he declines all pretentions of being a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives.

DOMESTIC CREDITORS.—The Bill which has been before the House of Representatives for several days, and provides for the payment of the Domestic Creditors, passed the lower House on Wednesday last by a vote of 60 to 36.

Horse Power.

We witnessed with great satisfaction on Monday last, the opperation of Mr. JOHN KELLEY's Horse Power Thrashing Machine constructed by him in this Borough. It is in our opinion superior to any other Machine we have ever seen, for simplicity of construction, durability, ease of repairing and compactness. The machine is so constructed that the whole apparatus can be placed inside of a common sized barn floor, so that no possible degree of bad weather can prevent the use of them, this will be a great advantage to the farmer, for on a wet day he can go into his barn and thrash out all his see grain, when he would not be able to work out. With one horse and two hands this machine will thrash per day from seventy-five to eighty bushels of any kind of grain. Mr. K. warrants his machine to thresh with two horses and four hands, as much grain in the same length of time, as any other machine now in use, without the least injury to horses or tiring them but little more than walking slow on the road. As we have every assurance of an abundant crop this harvest, every farmer that is able should provide himself with one of these machines.

☞ On Monday evening last, an enthusiastic meeting of the Washingtonian Temperance Society was held in the Court House, and eloquently addressed by Rev. Mr. Bunker, Rev. Mr. Williams and Mr. Dailey. A number of Temperance Songs were sang by Messrs. J. P. Walter, and C. Faxon, when the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening next. It is hoped by the Executive committee that a general attendance of the members will be had, as business of importance will be attended to on that evening.

☞ Our readers, and those interested, will see by the advertisement, in another column, that the sales, by the Sheriff, will be held at the Court House in this place on FRIDAY the 22d day of July, and not during the sittings of the Court as heretofore.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following will be the representation of the different states, under the new apportionment, in the next Congress:—

Maine	7	Georgia	8
New Hampshire	4	Alabama	7
Massachussetts	10	Louisiana	4
Connecticut	4	Mississippi	4
Vermont	4	Tennessee	11
New York	34	Kentucky	10
New Jersey	5	Ohio	21
Pennsylvania	24	Indiana	10
Delaware	1	Illinois	7
Maryland	6	Missouri	5
Virginia	15	Arkansas	1
North Carolina	9	Michigan	3
South Carolina	7	Rhode Island	2

Six Census.

Or enumeration of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for 1840. Below we give the Total number of inhabitants in each county in this State at the time the census was taken in 1840, which will be an interesting table to many of our readers. We have given the entire population of each township in Mifflin county, from which it will be seen that the total population in this county was 13,092. Persons wishing to examine the table giving a correct enumeration of every township in the State, can do so by calling at our Office.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Armargh,	1,468
Brown,	903
Union,	1,221
Menno,	974
Decatur,	766
Derry,	1,089
Granville,	1,016
Lewistown (bor.)	2,058
McVeytown (bor.)	348
Oliver,	1,909
Wayne,	1,350
Total,	13,092.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Counties,	Population,
Adams,	23,044
Berks,	64,569
Bucks,	48,167
Cumberland,	30,953
Dauphin,	30,118
Delaware,	19,791
Franklin,	37,793
Lancaster,	84,203
Lebanon,	21,872
Lehigh,	25,787
Monroe,	9,879
Montgomery,	47,241
Northampton,	40,996
Perry,	17,096
Philad. City & Co.	258,037
Pike,	3,832
Schuylkill,	29,053
Wayne,	11,848
York,	47,010

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Allegheny,	81,235
Armstrong,	28,365
Beaver,	29,368
Bedford,	29,335
Bradford,	32,769
Butler,	22,378
Cambria,	11,256
Centre,	20,492
Clearfield,	7,834
Clinton,	8,323
Columbia,	24,267
Crawford,	31,724
Fayette,	33,574
Greene,	12,147
Huntingdon,	35,484
Indiana,	20,782
Jefferson,	7,253
Juniata,	11,080
Luzerne,	44,006
Lycoming,	22,649
Mifflin,	13,092
McKean,	2,975
Mercer,	32,873
Northumberland,	20,027
Potter,	3,371
Somerset,	19,650
Susquehanna,	21,195
Tioga,	15,498
Union,	22,737
Venango,	17,900
Warren,	9,278
Washington,	41,279
Westmoreland,	42,699

4th of July.

Military Celebration.

The Guards, and Artillerists will celebrate the next anniversary of our Country's freedom at 'Milliken's Grove' on the bank of the Kishacoquillas. The citizens of Lewistown and other parts of the county are respectfully invited to unite with the military in the festivities appropriate to the occasion.

The Reveille will be played at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July. A National salute will be fired, and the *Stars and Stripes* displayed at daylight.

The following will be the order of procession.

1. The Brass Field Piece,
2. The Artillerists,
3. The Ladies,
4. Revolutionary Soldiers.
5. The Orator and Reader of the Declaration,
6. The Guards,
7. The National Flag and Guards,
8. The Citizens.

The procession will be formed at ½ past 9 o'clock A M and will move for the Grove at 10 o'clock A M.

The well known character of the Guards and Artillerists for sobriety and propriety of demeanor is a sufficient guarantee that the harmony and kindness which should ever mark each return of a day so eventful and glorious in its consequences will be strictly preserved.

R. H. M'Clintic,
William Barger,
Isaac Cole, } Artillerists.
John Kulp,
Jos. Smith.
G. A. Dillman,
L. Bergen,
Wm. Junkins, } Guards.
C. Hoover,
J. C. Wilson,

Committee of Arrangements.

An eastern chap sleeps with his mouth open, previously covered with molasses, till eight in the morning, and then makes a morning's meal of the flies that gather in it!

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

In 1837 an act was passed by Congress authorizing the taking of boys as apprentices to the naval service. Under this law some twelve or fifteen hundred boys have been enlisted.

On Saturday last, Mr. Burnell of Nantucket, moved to instruct the Committee on Naval Affairs to bring in an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, providing for an examination of these apprentices, and the appointment of such as were meritorious in moral and intellectual qualities, to the station of midshipmen. He complained that the navy was now in the hands of the rich, that the poor could get no promotion in it, and combatted the objection that if the midshipmen were selected from the apprentices it would break down the pride of the navy.

Mr. McKeon of New York, and Mr. Brown of Philadelphia county, sustained the views of Mr. Burnell.

Mr. McKeon said the apprentices were virtually excluded from any promotion in the navy above the post of a boatswain's mate. He wished to advance merit wherever it could be found,—that the apprentices might be told it was possible that one day the highest honors in the navy would be conferred upon them. If he had the power, he would break down the aristocratic spirit of the navy, or refuse one cent to it. He did not wish to prefer one class above another, but at present the very fact that a young man was an apprentice, operated against him, if he applied for a midshipman's warrant.

Mr. Wise denied this statement.

Mr. Brown, then, in confirmation of Mr. McKeon, stated, that he had received an application for a midshiman's berth from a young man on board the *Constitution*, accompanied by a recommendation from a large number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Supposing the young man to be a navy apprentice, he so stated to the Secretary of the Navy, who informed him by letter that the appointment could not be conferred on an apprentice. Mr. Brown then called on the Secretary, who endeavored by argument to convince him that it would be bad policy to hold out hopes of promotion to the apprintices. 'The apprentice, said Mr. B. is put on board a receiving ship and set to splicing ropes, while the young midshipman is put in an elegant hall, with every comfort around, and accomplished professors to teach him the several branches of knowedge.

Messrs. Profit and Wise spoke on the other side, the former intimating that there was too much levelling and loco-focoism in the remarks of Mr. Burnell. He then defined loco-focoism, as the quality of a discontented individual, who wished to tear down all government, in hopes something might turn up for his own advantage.

Mr. McKeon said he would inform the gentleman what locofocoism was. It was that doctrine which held the poor and the rich to be equal—perfectly equal. It was the spirit of aristocracy against which he warred—and the navy would lose its favor with the people unless it was more popularized.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, where this question will probably come up again.

We have noticed this debate particularly because we think it contains matter well deserving of public attention.

If the principle shall prevail, that offices for the army and navy are to be selected exclusively from one class, and soldiers and seamen from another, it will tend much to build up an anti-democratic spirit and influence in the country.

The experience of every country, so far as it goes, and especially that of France, during and directly after the revolution, seems to show that by affording the common soldier or sailor an opportunity to rise, according to his merit, a less expensive and more efficient service can be obtained, and a more equalizing influence diffused throughout society. It is moreover nothing more nor less than simple naked justice.—*Penn'an.*

THE CONSPIRACY BLOWN SKY HIGH! THE INTEGRITY OF GOVERNOR PORTER TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED.

From the very inception of the "*Bandy disclosures*," to the present day, the friends of Governor PORTER have uniformly and unceasingly contended, that his fair fame and integrity would be ultimately triumphantly sustained, and the open and concealed designs of his adversaries as fully exposed. This conviction has been predicated upon their thorough knowledge of his fearless and incorruptible integrity, which they well know no menaces could intimidate, and no blandishments seduce from the straight line of duty. Although the legislative committee, constituted with an special view to the task of defaming Governor Porter, have displayed the vigilance of a Argus, and the toils of a Hercules, in the prosecution of their secret designs, they have thus far totally failed in their consumation. Like pure gold seven times tried in the fiery furnace, the Governor has emerged from the ordeal, the purer and brighter for having endured it.

What the Democrats have uniformly declared as truth has now been incontrovertably demonstrated, viz: that in the seasons of 1840 a band of affiliated and mercenary speculators were congregated in Harrisburg, who under the pretence of "*boring*" for the banks, succeeded in filching immense sums of money from the Ritner and Stevens "*Regulator*," at the expense of the thousand bereaved widows and orphans who had invested their all in its stock. That, whilst here, they addressed various letters to the officers of that bank, in which they professed a secret intimacy with numerous distinguished democrats, *in* and *out* of power, whom they falsely represented as willing

subjects of their clandestine operations, and through whose instrumentality the rotten banking institutions could be legally preserved. Their agency, it was declared, could only be obtained by means of the "*Almighty dollar*," which was conveyed under various signs and symbols, known only to the sharpers who had been schooled in the cabalistic phrases of the new vocabulary. The plot was successful, and the bank was *duped*—yea unmercifully FLEECED out of more than AN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! The money once obtained, remained in the hands of the cunning plotters, who never once applied one dollar of it to the vile purposes for which they *ostensibly* received it, the persons whose names had been thus unwarrantably used never having been as much as addressed, much less received any of the "*appliances*" which it was declared were intended for their especial benefit. Thus have the *innocent* been made to suffer, but, thank Providence, the truth has at length burst irresistibly upon our sight!

Among those who have figured conspicuously in these "*bribery*" transactions, is Mr. GEORGE REED late treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia. He formed one of the celebrated "*laboring committee*" of 1840, employed by the U. S. Bank to procure a legalization of the suspension. He, too, was at Harrisburg, and wrote letters to his employers in Philadelphia, pretending to have frequent interviews with Governor PORTER, and to possess a certain magical influence over him. Well, this Mr. REED was brought here a few days ago before the investigating committee, and fully and freely examined. Upon being asked whether he ever had an interview with the Executive in relation to banks or suspension, he unhesitatingly affirmed under oath: "NO NEVER!" The next question put to him was: "what inducement had you, then, to write thus in your letters to Philadelphia?" to which he gave this response: "WHY OUR OBJECT WAS TO GET AS MUCH MONEY FROM THE BANK AS WE POSSIBLY COULD, AND TO WRITE JUST SUCH LETTERS AS WOULD PROCURE IT!" This was the *sum* and *substance* of his testimony, if not his very language.

Here, then, we have a full and perfect development of the whole plot, exhibited in colors so plain that "he who runs may read." If the truth were written with a pencil of light in the arched sky it could not well have been rendered clearer. It fully and unqualifiedly confirms every line, letter, and syllable, which the friends of the Governor have heretofore alleged, and utterly silences and confounds his graceless and unprincipled slanderers. What will the abandoned libellers and black-hearted lick-spittles of the Telegraph say now? Where will they hide their diminished heads for shame, if indeed the sense of shame has not long since become a stranger in their callous breasts? They stand convicted, in the eyes of all honorable and virtuous men, of a series of vile and malignant calumnies, proved to be such by the very men upon whom they had confidently relied for their establishment. Their prop and succor has indeed proved to be "a broken *reed* at best," and we know not to which emotion their claim is greatest, that of *contempt* for their baseness, or *pity* for their prostrate and forlorn condition.—*Keystone.*

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The British steam Brittania, arrived at Boston on the 18th. It brings English papers up to the afternoon of June 4th. An attempt had been made to assassinate the Queen of Great Britain. On the 30th of May as the Queen accompanied by prince Albert, was returning to the Palace in an open barouche, with out-riders, an assassin presented a pistol and discharged it at the Queen, from very nearly the same spot on Constitutional Hill from which Oxford fired. The wretch was instantly sized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusileer Guard. He was at first supposed to be a foreigner, but it appears that he is an Englishman, named John Francis, son to a scene-shifter at one of the theatres. He is about 20 years of age. The reason of this attempt was a strong one, and is summed up in the evidence of a woman we quote. She heard the prisoner say to another man in flannel—"The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor fellows have to work so hard."

On the Sunday previous a like attempt was made on the Queen's life—which had been kept quiet until the uproar created by the account we give, forced the other into notice.

The Inland overland mail arrived at Marseilles, bringing an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabal.—This is one of the strongest forts in British India.

Spain is very unsettled.

There is no *China* news.

France.—Many more arrests have been made at Paris, of persons supposed to be implicated in the late attempts upon the life of the king.

Portugal.—There had been more failures among the wine merchants at Oporto and Lisbon, and indeed the wine trade was never before in such a terribly depressed state, throughout the whole south of Europe. The "Washingtonians" will be delighted at this news.

Italy.—Charles Albert, king of Piedmont, had revoked his decree for the virtual expulsion of the Jews from the city of Savonia. He found the other potentates of Europe, small and great, would not countenance a piece of barbarity worthy of the darkest ages.

The news from Europe generally exhibits a sad account of the state of the lower classes, owing to the depression of trade and financial derangements. To notice one incident—which goes to prove that improvement has had something to do with this, we observe that Austria has been forced to issue "*Relief Notes*," that the creditors on the rail roads now in progress of construction by the government may be paid. That is crabbing an American idea, and a bad one at that.

STRANGE INCIDENT.

The Buffalo Commercial contains a notice of mysterious occurrence which is exciting no little attention there. It seems that some time last summer the death of a young lady was announced, the notice being furnished by her father, a gentleman of great respectability. It has lately been made known that her life was insured in London for $18,000. The Company refuses to pay the amount on the ground that they are not satisfied as to the mode of her death. They have sent agents to procure evidence, and from the testimony they have collected it apears that about the time of the alleged death, a physician of that city was called to attend a young lady at the house of the gentleman alluded to. He did not think her dangerous'y sick, gave her some medicine and knows nothing more of the matter. The Sexton did not see the corpse—nor did the officiating clergyman, as during the funeral ceremony the coffin remained closed. Doubts are expressed as to her being really dead and an examination of the grave is suggested. If she be dead the manner of her death would become a subject of investigation.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can repress, no enemy destroy, no despotism enslave. At home, a friend abroad, an introduction—in solitude, a solace—in society, an ornament.—It chastens vice, it guards virtue, and gives at once grace and goverment to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage'

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 23d inst., by R. Rush Franks Esq. Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS to Miss MARY PRICE both of Lewistown.

On the 16th inst, at Columbus Ohio, Mr. JAMES McCONNELL, M. D. of this place, to Miss MARGARETTA NELSON of the former place.

Obituary

In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

In this Borough, on Monday morning last, after a lingering and severe affliction, Mrs. MARY, consort of Mr. Enoch Beale, aged about 40 years.

MEDICINES.

Just received and for sale by *Smith* & McVey at their Drug store in the borough of McVeytown, Mifflin co Pa.

DR. LIN'S
Temperance Life-bitters, and
CHINESE BLOOD PILLS,

an infallible remedy and cure for Liver complaints, and all sicknesses and diseases.

ALSO,

DR. LIN'S
Strengthening Plasters.

This medicine has been recommended by Physicians as an invaluable cure for pains in the breast, side, weakness, lameness, lung or Liver complaints.

ALSO,

Rev Dr Bartholomew's
EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP,

A pleasant cordial for coughs, compiaints of the lungs leading to consumption colds pains in the breast and side, spitting blood; hoarseness whooping cough, difficult breathing in young children, &c.

ALSO,

FIELD'S
Anodyne Shaving Cream,

This cream has been tried by many, and pronounced a most excellent afair for shaving it is said to be entirely unequalled.

ALSO,

HEWE'S
Nerve and Bone *Liniment*
O R
Indian *Vegitable Elixir,*

An unfailing cure for Rheumatism and contracted cords and sinews.

ALSO,

MR. DALLEY'S
Pain Extractor,

This medicine is a salve for an outward application a certain cure for burns and scalds.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG,
Ho! ye red heads and Grey!
Phenomenon in Chemistry,
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE,
Colors the hair, and not the skin!!

This dye is in form of a powder and may be applied to the hair without any trouble whatever, and in two or three applications will change the hair to a bright jet black.

☞ All the above medicines will be insured genuine, and accompanied with directions and cirtificates.

SMITH & McVEY.

McVeytown July 1, 1842.

Auditors Notice.

Take notice that I have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county auditor to distribute the proceeds or money arising from the sale of the real and personal property of Wm Brothers in the borough of Lewistown (sold by the Sheriff of Mifflin co.) to and among the respective claimants and that I will attend at the Sheriff's office in Lewistown on Wednesday the 27th day of July next, of which all concerned will take notice, and are required to make their claims known before me at that time or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

DAVID M'CLURE, *Auditor.*

June 28, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni *Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on Friday the 22nd day f July next—the following property, viz:—

A lot of ground on the southside of 3d street in the Borough of Lewistown, called the board yard, being parts of lots nos 114 and 145 in the general plan of said Borough, measuring fifty feet in front on third street by two hundred feet back to a 16 foot alley, and adjoining *lot* of Alexander Eisenbises heirs; on the west, and a ten foot alley on the east Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William P. Cowling.

ALSO,

All the interest of John Thompson in a lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown bounded by Valley street, lot of George Davis, a 15 foot alley, and a lot of John C Sigler, with a frame dwelling house, stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Thompson.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Wayne township, Mifflin county, containing about five acres, be the same more or less, with a new dwelling house, stable and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Vanzant, Samuel Murffin and others. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George M McVey,

ALSO,

A half lot of ground at the corner of main and 3d streets in the Borough of Lewistown measuring 33 1-3 feet in front on main street by 110 feet on third street to a ten foot alley. Also, a half lot of ground situate on main street in the borough of Lewistown, adjoining the above described lot and measuring 33 1-3 feet in front by 110 feet back to a 10 foot alley, with a two story frame house and out buildings thereon erected and plastered on the outside and are parts of lots no 124 and 135 in the general plan of said borough. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Wilson, dec'd in the hands of his administratrix, Mary Wilson.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of David W Hulings in eleven acres of land more or less situate in Derry township near Lewistown, in two enclosures, bounded by lands of Christian Hoover, Ephriam Banks Esq. Joseph B Ard, James McDowell Henry Stoner and others. Also, six acres and 146 perches, more or less, in the same township, in two enclosures, adjoining the road leading from Lewistown to Fergusons Valley, heirs of Henry Barnthistle. Wm. McCay, and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. W Hulings.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the Borough of Lewistown, containing each about two acres more or less, bounded on the south by town lots of D. R Reynolds and others and on the east and north by the great road leading from Lewistown past the house of James McCurdy. Also one lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown, containing about four acres more or less, adjoining the above lots and lot of Wm. McCay on the west and the great road leading from Lewistown past the house of James McCurdy on the north. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the propety of D W Hulings.

ALSO,

A half lot of ground more or less, situate in the east end of the borough of Lewistown, fronting on the turnpike about thirty feet and two hundred feet deep and adjoining lots of Samuel P Lilley, the widow Bumbaugh and others with a two story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bumbaugh.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in Wayne township Mifflin county containing four acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Lewis Bond on the west by the Juniata river and on the west by lands of Smiths heirs. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Barton.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of Jacob Lotz and Jacob Bearly in two lots of ground situate on third street in the Borough of Lewistown adjoining lot of Joseph B Ard on the east, a 16 foot alley on the south and a lot on the corner of third and grand street on the west, being each 60 feet in front by 200 feet deep, with a frame dwelling house erected on one of said lots. Seized, taken in taken execution and to be sold as the property of Bearly and Lotz.

ALSO.

A certain messuage, tenement and half lot of ground situate in the borough of Lewistown, Pa, bounded in front 20 feet by market street on the west by lot of Catharine Power on the north by an alley, and on the east by another half of the same lot now owned by Jacob Muthersbaugh it being the western half of lot no 65 in the general plan of Lewistown with a two story brick house and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold at the property of John L Porter.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in Armagh township Mifflin county, containing one acre and fifty six perches, with a log house and other improvements thereon erected adjoining lands of John Smith and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Alexander, (null.)

ALSO,

Levied on a half lot of Ground more or less in the Borough of Lewistown, with a dwelling house and other imporvements thereon erected—adjoining lot of Jacob Wonder, and lot of T. & F. McClure and others Seized taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Hogle.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. will be sold at the same time, all the right title and interest of D. W Hulings in 56 acres 8's perches of land in Granville township nearly all clear without any buildings thereon beginning at a black oak on bank of Juniata river, south 46 1-2 East 224 5-10s perches to a post, South 14 East 93 5-10s perches to a hickory joining land of John Brought, thence North 33 1-2 West 118 perches along land of D W Hulings residue of said tract to a post corner of McFadden's heirs, thence North 33 West 76 3-10 perches to a post, North 42 West 107 perches joining McFaddens heirs to a hoop ash on Juniata river. North 37 East 21 5-10 perches to place of beginning. Interest of said D W Hulings being the seven twelfths of the same, subject to the claim of widows dower. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D W Hulings.

ALSO,

By virtue of two writs of Lavari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, will be sold at the same time and place, All that certain brick Church, situate and being on third street, adjoining an alley on the west and Chas Robison on the east, in the borough of Lewistown in said county, to be sold as the property of Martin Johnston, Samuel Molson, Charles Robison and William Palmer building committee of the African Episcopal Church—or the owners or reputed owners.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. will be sold at the same time and place, the following tract of land situate in Granville township, Mifflin county containing twenty four acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of David Bear, Franklin Caldwell, and the heirs of James Lyon dec'd.—with a log house, log barn, shop and other improvements thereon erected Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Grimminger.

JAMES TURNER, *Sheriff.*

June 28, 1842.

NEW
CASH STORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Broad Cloths of every description,
Sattinets, domestic and British
Prints, Printed Lawns, Gambrones, Plain and printed
Drillings, Cantoon cords
Beaverteens, Chambrays, Gloves, Mits,
Hosiery &c. &c.

Groceries of every description which they have purchased for *cash* at reduced prices, at their store room in the house occupied by Abraham Blymyer, immediately opposite the jail. They keep constantly on hand a general assertment of

Hardware and Queensware,

ALSO,

Carpenter's Tools,

which they offer at extremely low prices for CASH.

They respectfully solicit the public to give them a call and examine for themselves, and they feel assured that the quality and prices of their goods will ensure them a liberal patronage from a discerning public.

☞ Country produce of every description taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

A. & G. Blymyer.

Lewistown, June 29, 1842.

NOTICE.

To the Honorable the Court of Qnarter Sessions of Mifflin County.

The petition of *Elijah* Davis of McVeytown in said county respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers & travellers at the house of Edward Dougherty dec'd now kept by said Elijah Davis as an inn or tavern, he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public house and he as in duty will pray. &c.

ELIJAH DAVIS.

June 29, 1842.

We the subscribers citizens of McVeytown and vicinity do certify that Elijah Davis the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and Temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers and that such is necessary to accommodate the Public and entertain strangers and Travellers.

Henry Wharton,	William L McCoy, Esq.
David Hartzler,	George M. Bowman Esq.
Robert Rankin,	Isaac Correll,
Martin Staley,	William Butterbaugh,
James Cooper,	John A Steel,
John Ward,	John Ross,
Robert Rankin,	Richard S. Brimmer,
John S. Lofflin,	Jacob Bratton,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having some leisure time and wishing to be employed, offers his services to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public in general, in the capacity of

Scrivener, Conveyancer, and ACCOMPTANT.

Any person having BOOKS requiring POSTING, Writings copied, Deeds filled up, or any other work connected with the above business, can be accomodated on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. W. DRAPER.

N. B. Any business left at the office of Henry Eisenbise, Esq., will be promptly attended to.

ATTENTION

GUARDS!

You will assemble on your usual ground of parade on Monday, July 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., each member provided with 18 rounds of blank cartridge, arms and accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Captain,
J. GIVLER, O. S.

Lewistown, June 15, 1842.

ATTENTION

Artillerists!

You will parade in front of Adam Greer's Hotel, on Monday, the fourth day of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, each member provided with eighteen rounds of blank cartridge, arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested, precisely at the appointed hour.

By order of the Captain.
W. H. IRWIN, O. S.

Lewistown, June 15, 1842.

Penmanship.
W. S. KEIGLY.

Proposes taking up another class of Writers in this place, to commence on Monday evening June 27th. Persons who feel themselves deficient in the art of

PENMANSHIP,

would do well to call and see the improvements made by the numerous persons wh have already attended Mr. Keigley's school in the different places he has been teaching *Mr.* K. feels confident from past experience, that any person attending

FIFTEEN LESSONS

with him, and paying proper attention, will acquire a free and easy movement of the hand and arm combined: a thing so necessary in writing.

Persons wishing to see Mr. Keigley can do so by calling at Mr. J. L. Porter's Temperance Hotel, 2 doors East of Jacob Muthersbaugh's Tavern.

NOTICE.

The officers of the first Brigade 10th Division P M will meet at the public house of Col. Jacob Lotz, in Reedsville, Brown township Mifflin county Pa. on the first MONDAY of July next (being the fourth) to elect by ballot one MAJOR GENERAL or the 10th Division.

JOHN THORNBURG B. I.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public outcry on the premises on Friday the 1st day of July next the large brick building now occupied with the public offices, terms of sale made known by the county Commissioners.

ROBT. M'KEE,
HENRY LEATOR,
JAMES BRISBIN, } *Comm'rs.*

June 22, 1842.

Estray.

Came to the residence of the subscriber qug in Brown township Mifflin county on about the first of June,

A Sorrel Horse

with white legs supposed to be 12 or 15 years old the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be otherwise disposed of according to law.

FRANCES HENRY.

Brown township, June 20, 1842.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel S Jones, two doors west of *Mrs.* Elliott's Temperance Hotel, and directly opposite Frederick Schartz's Hotel where he intends carrying on the

Clock, Watchmaking and Jewelry Business

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by doing his work in a workmanlike manner to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

French Ebony Time Peices,
Gold and Silver Levers,
English quartier and Patent
Vertical Watches,
Gold and Silver Everpointed
Patent Pencils,
Miniature Frames,

Gold Fob and Guard Chains, Gold Seals, a general assortment of Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Inamalled Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Snapps, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Salt Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Gillotts Steel Pens. Guard Chains. Ear Rings, Necklaces, Silver and Steel Spectacles, a general assortment of Spectacle glasses and cases, Powder Flasks, and a first rate assortment of Rogers Penn Knives, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms to suit the times. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well by giving me a call.

M. BUOY.

Lewistown, June 14, 1842.

Estate of Philip Stroup late of the *Borough of Lewistown Mifflin co. dec'd.*

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the above estate, have been granted to the subscriber. Therefore all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to

GEO. DAVIS, Adm'r.
of said dec'd

June 14th, 1842.

Estate of James Robison dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of James Robison, late of the borough of Lewistown, in the County of Mifflin, deceased, have been granted to *David McClure* and David Candor, who reside in the said borough of Lewistown.

All persons, therefore, having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to them without delay. And those indebted to the estate aforesaid are also requested to make payment to the said administrators.

DAVID M'CLURE, } Adm'rs. *Cum*
DAVID CANDOR, } *testamento annexo*

Lewistown June the 7th 1842.

Auditors Notice.

All persons interested in the Guardianship account of Jonathan J Cunningham, guardian of the minor children and heirs of Hugh Beaty late of Wayne townsiip decd are hereby notified that I have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin County, auditor to marshall the assets of the account of the said guardian and pass upon the exceptions filed to his said account, and make report according to law, and that I will meet at the house of Adam Greer in the Borough of Lewistown in said county, on Thursday the 30th day of June next to discharge the duties of my said appointment &c., all persons are hereby required to present their claims before me on the day mentioned for meeting as such auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.

Henry Kulp.

May 23, 1842.

LOOK HERE!

Canal Boat for sale.

Will be sold on moderate terms, a large open boat in good order, capable of carrying 60 tons burthen. The boat can be seen at any time by calling at Isaac Sides wharf along side of his board yard on the east side of the Kishacoquillas, Lewistown.

ISAAC SIDES

June 14, 1842.

Hardware! Hardware!
Great Inducements to Country Merchants.

The subscriber having concluded to do an entire CASH business, offers for sale his large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails and Cutlery lower than it was ever bought for in Philadadelphia. The following will give you some idea of the prices that I am determined to sell at.—

6 inch Carpenters Patent Rim Locks from $12 to	$14	per doz
6 inch Brass Striker	6 50	"
Newton Darling Grass Scythes	10	"
Newburns " "	9	"
Hay Forks, solid cap ferrule	5	"
Cast Steel long handle shovels	7	"
Cumberland or Reading nails	4 62½	keg
Phœnix or Juniata "	4 44	"
Other makers "	4 31	"

I will sell any articles in my line from 20 to 25 per cent lower than can be bought for on credit. Call on me—examine my goods—get a list of my prices, compare them with the prices of other stores, and ascertain for yourselves where you can buy the cheapest.

HENRY L. ELDER, Importer.
493 Market st. above 13th north side.
May 25, 1842. 6 mo.

House and ot for sale.

Situated on Valley street in the borough of Lewistown adjoining lots of John Levy and Samuel Hopper, formerly owned and now occupied by Joseph Alexander.

This property is pleasantly situated with a good stable and other buildings thereon erected; also an excellent well of water, within the same, standing in front of the house.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Kishacoquillas Valley, or to Joseph Alexander on the premises.

Silas Alexander.

e14, 1842.

A CHANCE.

☞ Wanted $1200 Lewistown Bank notes for one year, for which a premium of 3 per cent will be given, and the very best security—Apply to D McClure.

June 14, 1842.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply of seasonable Dry Goods which he is prepared to sell at prices fully in accordance with the times. Also, Groceries, Hardware, China and Queensware, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. Call and examine the goods and if you are not satisfied that they are as cheap is not cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere, there will be no grumbling about having to exhibit goods.

Be sure to call

T. STEWART.

Lewistown May 20, 1842. tf.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Counterfeit's Death Blow.—The public will please observe, that no Brandreth Pills can be relied upon as the true and genuine unless each box has new labels upon it. There are three and each contains a fac simile signature of Dr. B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designated and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Remember the fac simile signature of B Brandreth must be upon the top of the box upon the side, and also the bottom of the box. By careful examination, the name of Benjamin Brandreth will be found on several parts of the new labels, being an exact transfer of the writing of Dr. Brandreths This name will be found in the net work.

The pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by the undermentioned agents in their respective counties,

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Warnesburg, P Strouse & co. N. Hamilton
Juniata Co.	R C Gallagher Mifflintown, Samuel Laird Mexico.
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.
Centre Co.	M L Musser, & co Milheim. Wm Murray, Pinegrove.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr Brandreths Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office, No 8 North Eighth street.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Dec. 1, 1841.

LEWISTOWN
Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretures, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

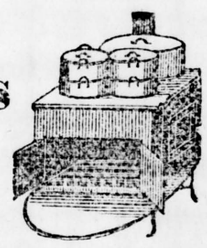
Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James, Printz Hall, *Woman's Love*, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

Hathaway's Cooking HOT AIR STOVES



This celebrated tove is now manuayoh - -cturb Aegrur. Long. in Lewistown, Pa., which he will endeavor at all times to keep on hand ready for use, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, *Middle* size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small famiics.

There uartnever has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the Fonfva vta age that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpese is not to be equalled—its Baking esamqual farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in onand a eiti which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger as Crbe obordeuking & Baking than any other toli that has form rly been used.

E spyily rwaddressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at his a tadAeth oSunctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY.
M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841. MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommend them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER.
Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841 JAMES TURNER.

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and-broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long. Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in use in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewistown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further, that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who want a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842. D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842. SAMUEL LAMON

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure gent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 2d between Coates and Brown st.

Estate of Solomon Peacht dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Administrative upon the estate of said dec'd., ate e of Oliver towship, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, without delay

WILLIAM A. PEACHT. Adm'r.

VilOer tp. April, 20, 1842.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany. Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS.

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion sea for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to be good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repai red and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The Subscribers have purchased the exclusvirght of building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHIG MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors abova J. & J.Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

MVeytown Foundry.

AND

MACHILE SHOP

The proprietors having recently erected, have now in full operation their Foundry, Machine, Blacksmith and Pattern shops, respectively, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They manufacture Steam Engines for any purpose they may be applied to—also, every kind of *Machinery* for Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and Turning Laths of all kinds.

They do all kinds of turning in Brass and on.

They manufacture all kind of ploughs, and do all kinds of Blacksmithing, including heavy forgings in their Foundry, castings are made both of *Brass* and Iron, and in their Pattern shop every description of *Patterns* is made at the shortest notice.

Having to work above aponcentrated, the subscribers are prepared to execute orders for work, with despatch and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner unsurpassed for neatness. accuracy and excellence of finish.

ROSS & PRICE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Steam Engine of two horse power with a vertical boiler, formerly used in their establishment which having extended, is is not of sufficient power to drive their machinery. R. P.

McVeytown, Nov. 3, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

We have tried Doctor Joseph Priestly *Peters'* Vegetable *Pills*, ad have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.

New York Examiner.

Mere than ten millions of boxes of these truly valuable Antibillious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January eigteen hundred and thirty five.

Hundreds and thousands bless the dav they were induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to try a Box of Peters' Pills.

They are in use as a family medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Mothers prefer administering them to their cuildren, on account of thoir mildness and certainty of operation.

For elderly persons they are found to be the most comfortable Antibillious Medicine ever taken.

Females generally prefer them, on account of their leaving the bowels perfectly free from costiveness.

A fresh supply of these Valuable Pills jus received by J. A, Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville.

J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.

Enquire for Dr. Peters Vegetable ntibi ous Pills.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW

PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic *Rheumatism*. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affectiou the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, hi pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin ounty.

Dr. Charles Reinhold.

(A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.)

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Lewistown, and may at al times be found at his residence in market street opposite Captain D. Eisenbises, unless absent on professional business. He wishes hat especially those persons may pay attension to this notice, who are afflicted with hronic diseases and are given up, or prohounced ncurable by Allopathic or old hchool Physicians; that he professes to cure all kinds of diseases, which in their nature are curable, in a very mild and safe way, without crong or injurious medicine.

There are many persons in this neighborhood, who are diseased with

Gout, Rheumatism, and Tetter

he has made therefore particular arrangh ments by means of bathing, to cure them ens irely.

Besides he mentioned the follwing chrono diseases which he has cured witgreat h cess in this neighborhood; viz: iver o o plaints, *Breast* complaints, consumptive ses, Coughs, Sickheadache. diseases of thh eyes, Dyspepsia, Piles, old sores, Greenesick ness, Wasting of infants, Histeria, Menstrua obstructions, scrophulous diseases etc.

The medicines are taken in a very small quantity and are not disagreeable to the taste.

All persons who wishes to consult me, shall have perfect satisfaction respecting to their cases.

Charges reasonable.

☞ In the majority of acute diseases, (incluo ding all kinds of fevers) he cures often in as many hours or days as the old medicine requires days or weeks, and *in* many cases, where the latter can do absolutely nothing, homoeopathia performs a prompt cure.—An immense advantage by the treatment of Homoeopathia, that the patient is spared the period of convalescence in acute diseases, because, not having been exhausted by medicines, he passes immediately from the state of disease to that of health, to the regular exercise of his functions.

Lewistown, Oct 26,

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or chest etc. etc.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He reccommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the reatest medicine in the known world. He as witnessed their effects on several others nd always with the happiest results. He ays so great a remedy through the blessing cDivine *Providence*, should be the commoea perty of all, and in every family on eofthe earth

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond, of this city ghh few to a lady, a friend of his. who had beenh hven up by her physician and friends in the last stage of the consumption. The first *Lozenge* gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; nd through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. James W. Hale, No 5 Tontine Buildings, Wall st., gave some to a friend who had not enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough, as almost to take away nis life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well alnight. He had tried every thing he heard of nd nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from anuntimely grave.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a hard tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to pefect health. *He* says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to entirely eradicate the most distressing one.

Just received by John A. Sterrett. only agent for Lewistown.

☞ Price only 25 cents per box.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effecst it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J.WILCOX.

This Medicineis now in general use in nelarly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There s not the least doubt but it has saved the ives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure or Lewistown.

NOTICE

To Venders of Merchandise

LIST of names of persons engaged in selling or vending of Goods, *Wares* Merchandise, Commodities or effects of whatsoever kind or nature," residing and doing business within the county of Mifflin.

Names of Persons selling or vending.	Residence.	with or without Liquor.	Annual sales.	Class.	Rate of License
J. & J. Milliken,	Lewistown.	No Liquor.	$20,000	9	$25 00
Kennedy & Porter,	do	Liquor,	7,000	13	15 00
William Marks,	do	do	8,000	13	15 00
Patterson & Horner,	do	No Liquor,	10,000	12	12 50
John A. Sterrett.	do	do	8,000	13	10 50
M'Cay & Cogley,	do	do	4,000	14	7 00
Francis McClure,	do	do	7,000	13	10 00
Charles Ritz,	do	do	8,000	13	10 00
Sterrett & Potter,	do	do	20,000	10	20 00
Lewis T Watson,	do	do	20,000	10	20 00
James Parker,	do	do	16,000	11	15 00
David Hammaker,	do	Liquor,	4,000	14	17 50
M. Murry,	do	No Liquor,	5,000	13	10 00
George W Stewart,	do	Liquor,	3,000	14	10 50
William Keller,	do	No Liquor,	2,000	14	7 00
Thomas Stewart,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
G & A Blymyer,	do	do	7,000	13	10 00
J I McCoy, Domestic,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Moses Montgomery,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Jacob Everich	do	do	2,000	14	3 50
Henry Leibert,	do	do	2,000	14	3 50
Francis McCoy,		do	3,000	14	3 50
Isaac Sides, domestic,		do	3,000	14	3 50
Ezekiel Jackson,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
J. Criswell & Sons,	Oliver,	do	25,000	10	25 00
Steel & Lusk,		do	5,000	13	10 00
S & C Criswell,		do	5,000	13	10 00
William Hardy,		do	Liquor,	6,000	13	10 00
Wakefield & Strode,		do	No Liquor,	2,500	14	7 00
John L Ickes.		do	do	2,500	14	7 00
G W Brehman & Co.		do	Liquor,	10 000	12	18 75
J Walters,		do	No Liquor,	3,000	14	7 00
McVey & Smith		do	do	3,000	14	7 00
Elijah Davis,		do	Liquor,	1,000	14	10 50
Elizabeth Gillespie,		do	do	3,000	14	7 00
J & J Potter & Co.		Brown,	do	10,000	12	18 75
D C Miller,		do	do	5,000	13	15 00
Hugh Moran,		Union	do	10,000	12	18 75
J A Bell,		do	do	7,000	13	15 00
D Overholser,		do	do	12,000	12	18 75
Geo. Patton		Menno,	do	6,000	13	15 00
J Hemphill,		do	do	6,000	13	15 00
W T Bell,		do	do	6,000	13	15 00
Patton & Sigler		do	do	6,000	13	15 00
P Strouse & Co.		Wayne,	No Liquor,	1,200	12	12 50
Joohn Purcell,		do	do	5,000	13	1 0 00
John W Smith,		do	Liquor,	2,000	14	1 00
George M'Laughlin,		do	do	2,000	14	10 50
W & T Reed,		Armagh,	No Liquor,	8,000	13	10 00
Samuel Thompson,		do	do	6,000	13	10 00
Landis & Watt,		do	do	6,000	13	10 00
Z Locke,		do	do	5,000	13	10 00
Henry Rohrer,		do	do	1,000	14	7 00
S P Lilley,		Decatur,	do	3,000	14	7 00

The within and the foregoing classification of names of persons engaged in the selling or vending of goods &c &c executed pursuant to act of Assembly of 1841—And ordeaed that the hours between 2 and 4 o'clock P M of Tuesday the 2d day of August next be and the same are hereby assigned for all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the aforesaid classification to appear if they think proper before the undersigned at the Commissioners office at Lewistown and show the amount of their annual sales the previous year otherwise said classification will be final.

J. CRISWELL, } *Associate*
SAM'L P. LILLEY, } *Judges,*
ROB'T. McKEE, } *Commissioners*
HENRY LEATOR, } *for the*
JAS. BRISBIN, } *County of Mifflin.*

NOTE. The Constables of the several townships and Boroughs within the county of Mifflin are particularly requested to REPORT to the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county on the 1st Monday of August next the names of all persons engaged as aforesaid not enumerated in the foregoing list. Also the names of all persons in said list who since the foregoing classification have discontinued doing business and also of all changes if any of firms in order that said list may be made as perfect as possible.

Lewistown May 17, 1842.

Boots nd hoes

MADE AND REPAIRED

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will make and repair BOOTS and SHOES in the best and most suitable manner and at the shortest notice, if called on at his residence in Mechanicsburg on the corner of Third and Valley streets, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage:

L. WALLEY.

April 10, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

To those who desire to take the benefit o the Bankrupt Law,

J. K. Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, offers his services.

Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and neighboring counties, must petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S, District Court at Pittsburg, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Any person can be discharged without regard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge had without the applicant being present. An approved form of petition will be sent to any one desirous of availing himself of the Law upon application to the advertiser by letter. The costs of an application (exclusion of the Attorney's fee) will be about sixteen dollars.

Pittsburg April 1, 1842.

J. HANADEN,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers f produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second *Monday* of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry. Geometry,	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing, each	$10 00
Embroidery.	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March 8th 1842.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers rsepectfully inform the public that they have just opened a splendid assortment of New Goods consisting of Blue Black and Fancy coloured cloths Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Linen Drilling Beverteen and cloths of all qualities, Satin, Marseiles and Valencia Vesting Stocks, Collars, Merino and Cotton Hose Silk and Italian cravats and Hankerchiefs Suspenders, Gloves and a large assortment of Trimmings.

They have also received a large assortment of Books and Stationary. Consisting of Law, Theological, Law, Miscellaneous and School Books. full and half bound blank books, Paper. Quills, Steel Pens, Pocket Knives, Inkstands memorandum and Pocket books, Writing sand, Wafers Sealing wax Slates &c., &c. They have also a large assortment of made up Clothing all of which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. The Tailoring Business still carried on and the latest fashions just received

COGLEY & McCAY.

May 10, 1842.

BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.